

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For One Year \$1.00
For Six Months .60
For Three Months .35

Crawford Co. Avalanche

O. PALMER.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXVII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905.

NUMBER 11.

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REVOLT IN RUSSIA

Clash of Troops and People Results in Killing of Over 2,000.

Cossacks Ride Down the Hosts Who Attempt to See the Czar.

Workmen, Led by Priest, Prepare to Fight for a Constitutional Government.

First Move in Insurrection Is Met with Bullets of Oppressors.

Not Since Massacre of St. Bartholomew Has World Seen a Like Slaughter.

Revolution broke out in Russia at 1:30 o'clock Sunday, when Emperor Nicholas' loyal troops began firing on an unarmed host of common people that sought to march into the square of the winter palace in St. Petersburg, and present to him a petition for constitutional government. Since that momentous hour it is estimated that from 1,000 to 2,000 persons, men, women and children, have been shot down by the soldiers. In the general chaos it is impossible to obtain reliable figures.

Not since the massacre of St. Bartholomew has a civilized community witnessed such a slaughter as status the latest page of Russian history. Its victims cannot yet be numbered. The official estimate puts the numbered dead at 2,000 and the wounded at 5,000.

The crisis which the Emperor faces is no longer a strike movement. It is no longer a movement by petition. It is a movement of armed common people, with hope and there a disloyal regiment, against the government of the autocracy.

Infantry Refuses to Fire.
That fact was demonstrated when a crowd of Father Gapon's followers attempted to cross the Nicholas bridge on the way to the palace square. This crowd was met on the bridge by solid lines of soldiers.

"Disperse! Disperse!" shouted the commander of the troops. The crowd refused to halt.

"Fire!" commanded the military leader, addressing his soldiers.

The infantrymen under him immediately laid down their rifles and refused to shoot the people. The Ushans and Cossack regiments of cavalry, however, obeyed orders, fired on the crowd and then charged it with sabers, inflicting death and injury.

People Prepare to Fight.
Time and again the soldiers charged other crowds attempting to gain the palace square. When night fell the snow in all the streets leading toward the proposed rendezvous of the people was red with blood. Mobs were attacking in all sections of the outlying part of the capital, on Vassili, or Basil, island, the industrial quarter, the workmen were erecting barricades and preparing to resist attacks by troops.

Meantime news of the bloody day's work had spread far beyond St. Petersburg. In Kolpino, sixteen miles from the city, it fired the Russian workmen as they had never been aroused before. They found a leader, formed 30,000 to 40,000 strong and began a march to St. Petersburg, 1,000 or more of them to death.

News of the uprising in Kolpino was telegraphed to the government and when the Kolpino host reached the Moscow gate of St. Petersburg it was met by a tremendous force of troops. It refused to disband and the command was given the soldiers to fire. At the first volley 1,000 of the workmen fell dead. Fifteen hundred or more were wounded by the soldiers' bullets. Then the workers halted and the military went into camp on the scene of its triumph. Martial law has been proclaimed and Prince Vasiliukoff is in command.

SHOTS FOR THE CZAR

PASS OVER PALACE WHERE HE IS WORSHIPING.

Barricade Shrapnel from Russian Fort Crash Through Palace Windows During Religious Ceremony—Ruler's Narrow Escape—St. Petersburg Alarm.

A desperate effort to assassinate the Czar and high officials of the Russian government was made Thursday while the Czar, surrounded by his royal household, was performing the ceremony of blessing the waters of the River Neva in front of the winter palace. The attack was made from the opposite side of the river while the Czar was raising his hands in blessing over the water after the annual custom of the Greek Church on the day of the Epiphany.

Bullets of iron, which struck the heads of the steepest assembly, and one ball crashed through the window of Nicholas Hall, directly over the spot where the Emperor and the ladies of the court sat with the ambassadors and their suites. Among these were Ambassador McWhorter of Chicago, Secretary Edgely and Secretary Bliss of the American embassy, and other diplomats.

Remained Shrapnel Ball.
Lieutenant General Fyodor, chief of police of St. Petersburg, himself picked up a missile in the white salon. It was the size of a brick. The police chief immediately was surrounded by officers of the guards, who examined the bullet and expressed the opinion that it had come from a shrapnel shell which might have been fired from the battery on the House of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress, explaining that a gun shell had been charged with a loaded cartridge by mistake. Such a thing, however, it was admitted, was hard to conceive unless there was a deliberate plot. The Emperor inquired solicitously as to whether any one was injured, and when informed that all escaped, he expressed thankfulness.

The procession from the river to the palace moved quickly, as if nothing unusual had happened. As the procession passed under the window shattered by the ball an officer pointed out



WINTER PALACE OF THE CZAR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

the hole to the Emperor. The excitement was intense among the witnesses to the attempt and the news, when it spread through the city, added to the excitement and disorder attending the great strike. The Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar, ordered an inquiry at once and personally interrogated witnesses.

The Czar appeared unmoved by the attempt upon his life. He heard the shot and saw the commotion in the crowd, then quietly inquired of his companion if any damage had been done. The troops opened a lane



CZAR NICHOLAS.

through the excited crowd and the Emperor entered the palace. Then, it is said, his majesty went to the room into which the bullet had crashed and made a personal inspection.

The attempted assassination caused much excitement, but the police were prepared to handle the crowds, as it was announced tonight would break loose on this, the day of the Epiphany in the Greek Church.

The Czar, following the usual custom, drove to the River Neva to bless the waters. He returned direct to the palace, and it was as he neared the entrance that the shot was fired.

DUKE NOT INSANE

Court Holds Tobacco Merchant Is of Sound Mind.

Brodie L. Duke, the half-brother of the president of the American Tobacco Company, who has been kept in a custodial following his marriage to Alice Webb, was brought into the Supreme Court in Brooklyn Thursday and discharged from custody as sane after a hearing before Justice Gaynor. The action was the result of habeas corpus proceedings brought by Duke's private secretary, who alleged that Mr. Duke was deprived of his liberty without his consent.



BRODIE L. DUKE.

and without process of law. Mrs. Duke was not present at the hearing.

The original complaint against Mr. Duke was brought by his son, Lawrence Duke, who alleged that his father was suffering from alcoholic dementia.

LIKE A CORPSE TWO YEARS.
A Remarkable Case of Cataplexy in a Philadelphia Hospital.

Two years in a state of cataplexy is the remarkable record of a patient in the Philadelphia hospital. His case is attracting a great deal of attention among physicians of the city. It is the first of its kind of such long duration that has come to their notice. For entirely with normal friends considered through a tube, the man's health has been little impaired by his unusual condition. In fact, the physicians hope to have the patient on his feet again, although they declare his mind will be beyond cure.

The man was admitted to the hospital in September, 1902. He was then 25 years old. He had never shown any signs of dementia until two months before his admission. He was not violent then, but seemed to suffer loss of memory.

For a month after he was admitted to the ward only the usual attention was paid to him. At that time, however, he was found one morning sitting in a chair in the dining room. He did not move a muscle and stared directly in front of him. An attendant could not rouse the man, and he was carried to his cell. For three weeks he remained in a state of cataplexy. At the end of that time he arose from his bed one morning and walked from the room. He was put to work in the dining room, and although he scarcely spoke, seemed to understand everything that was said to him.

A week later the man again relapsed into a state of plasticity, and has remained so ever since. In the last two years he has not moved an inch of his own volition.

Pre-Rate of Our Crops.
If the 1904 crops were equally divided every man, woman and child in the United States would receive one barrel of flour, 200 eggs, 144 quarts of milk, more than half of which goes into butter; one bushel of apples, and two and a half bushels of other fruits and berries; three bushels of potatoes and two bushels of carrots, beets, parsnips, and turnips; eleven head of cabbage and half as much lettuce, cucumbers and cauliflower; twenty-eight bushels of corn, usually in the shape of beef, pork and poultry; besides seventy pounds of cotton, six pounds of wool for clothes and enough leather for two pairs of shoes.

400,000 Killed in Battle.
A glance at the record of killed and wounded in war during 1904 shows an appalling increase over that of 1903, owing to the sanguinary conflict between Russia and Japan. The total loss of the year is about 400,000, as compared with 80,000 in 1903, 20,000 in 1902 and 3,000 in 1901. Of these losses approximately 370,000 were on Russo-Japanese battlefields and seas. Other losses have been: Armenian massacres, 7,500; Tibet, 6,402; Philippines, 3,220; Sumatra, 2,370; Africa, 2,714; Uganda, 2,035; Macedonia, 820; East Timor, 340; Bulgaria, 220; Morocco, 50; Arabia, 40.

Our Output of Precious Metals.
The rich Tonopah district of Nye county, Nevada, the leading State of the Union in the production of gold and silver during 1903. The total production of gold for the United States was 3,600,000 ounces, valued at \$73,391,700, a decrease of \$6,408,300, as compared with the production of 1902. The total value of the production of precious metals by the United States in 1903, reckoning silver at its commercial value, amounted to \$102,013,703, a decrease of \$4,801,300 from the yield of 1902.

COSSACKS GET BUSY.

BECOME UNEXPECTEDLY ACTIVE DURING THE WEEK.

Kourapatkin's Cavalry Make a Sortie and Tear Up the Liao-yang Railroad, on Which the Japanese Depend for Their Supplies.

General Kourapatkin's Cossacks were unexpectedly active during the week. Undeterred by the snow and the frost a formidable body accompanied by a regiment of infantry and several guns swept around the Japanese left flank and struck at several points south of Liao-yang the railroad on which the Japanese depend for their supplies. They were able to tear up the tracks in many places, but the Japanese report that the damage was quickly repaired. Either the Russians have not learned the art of railroad destruction, or the Japanese are well prepared for unpleasant emergencies.

The object of the attack on the Japanese line of communication is assumed to be to hinder the dispatch to Manchuria Oyama's army of General Nogai's troops and artillery, which have been released by the surrender of Port Arthur. Possibly with these reinforcements Oyama will be in a position to resume the offensive in spite of the incompetency of a Manchurian winter. Indeed, it may be easier for him to move at this time than it will be in the spring when the streams are up and the roads are bottomless. The audacious dash of the Russian as far south as Newchwang and Yinkow proves that they at least can campaign in the winter season.

While Oyama will be greatly strengthened when he gets the reinforcements which are now on their way, no one knows how many men he has. There is equal ignorance as to the force at General Kourapatkin's disposal. It may be assumed that he has about all for whom supplies can be brought over the Transiberian Road. It is reported that he has 35,000 Cossacks and at least two able and enterprising cavalry generals. Last week's raid may be the precursor of more.

Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet has not returned to European waters, but appears to be lingering at Madagascar. The long stay at that French possession has provoked unfavorable comments by the Japanese, who say that France is showing disregard for the obligations of a neutral nation by allowing Madagascar to be made a base of operations. It is reported that a strong Japanese squadron is at the Chagos Islands in the Indian Ocean, south of Ceylon and northeast of Madagascar. Probably there are at the most only a few vessels there which have ventured so far for scouting purposes.

Last week the Russian vice admiral, who is a member of the international commission to investigate the North Sea incident, was quoted as saying that "we tend toward not far off peace"—a peace during which Russia could build a powerful navy and be ready to try conclusions again with Japan. At the moment the statement was thought to be significant, but the address of the Czar to his army and navy has no promise of peace.

After announcing the fall of Port Arthur and praising the gallantry of its defenders, the Czar exhorts the soldiers and sailors not to be dismayed, and says "with all Russia I join in the belief that the time is coming when God will give strength to our glorious army and navy to arise and break the forces of the enemy."

This means continued war—that Kourapatkin is to drive the Japanese out of Manchuria if he can, and that the Russian fleet, when raised to the highest possible degree of efficiency, is to go in search of the enemy.



FOREIGNER.

The Anglo-Russian arbitration commission met in Paris and organized.

Tribesmen have surrounded Alcazar, Morocco, and threaten to sack the town. Wealthy European Hebrews have formed an organization to assist the Russian Jews in emigrating to the United States.

President Castro of Venezuela deposed the Judge of the Superior Court because they acquitted a prisoner whom he wanted convicted.

Heer von Vollmar, the Socialist leader, severely criticized the policy of the German Government in a speech in the Reichstag at Berlin.

The Czar of Russia is considering the memorial of the zemstvoists, and while the demand for a legislative body will not be granted, it is authoritatively stated that some of the reforms have been approved.

Official statistics, covering twenty-six years, show a steady decrease in the birth rate in the large cities in Germany.

Among the diplomats in London connected with the Balkan the angustations of the possibility of a Turko-Bulgarian war are directed.

Robert Burns' family Bible, containing interesting family entries, was sold at auction in London for \$8,250. The purchaser was a London dealer.

The attention in Morocco is extremely grave. All foreigners have been ordered to leave Fez, and the powers are preparing for a naval demonstration.

SOME UNITED STATES SENATORS RECENTLY CHOSEN.

Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana.
Senator Beveridge was elected to succeed himself, by a unanimous Republican vote. He was born on a farm in Ohio in 1862 and he finally moved to Illinois after the war. He was graduated from De Pauw university in 1885, and after



SENATOR A. J. BEVERIDGE.

practicing law in Indianapolis was elected to the Senate in 1898. When 12 years old he was a plowboy, a railroad laborer at 14, and a logger and teamster at 15.

James A. Hemenway, Indiana.
Mr. Hemenway, who received the solid vote of the Republicans, will succeed Vice President-elect Fairbanks. He was born at Boonville, Ind., on March 8, 1850, and following his education to the bar there, was elected county prosecutor in a district overwhelmingly Democratic. In 1885 he was elected to Congress and has since been a member. He was made chairman of the committee on appropriations by Speaker Cannon.

Julius C. Burrows, Michigan.
Senator Burrows received a unanimous vote for reelection for a third term. He was born at North East, Erie county, Pa., in 1845, and served as an officer in the Civil War. He then went to Kalamazoo, and after holding minor offices was elected to Congress nine times, resigning in 1895 to fill an unexpired term as United States Senator. He is a Republican.

Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania.
Mr. Knox was elected to succeed the late Senator Quay for the short and long terms. The Democrats voted for State Senator J. K. P. Hall. He was born at Brownsville, Pa., May 4, 1853, and after being graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1872, he was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1870 and 1877 he was assistant United States district attorney for western Pennsylvania, and upon resigning practiced law in Pittsburgh until April 9, 1891, when he was appointed Attorney General of the United States. He resigned that position recently.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.
Senator Lodge was re-elected for the third term, receiving 108 votes, against 72 for Col. William A. Gaston of Boston.

Mr. Lodge was born in Boston in 1850 and was graduated from Harvard college and the law school being admitted to the bar in 1870. He was chairman of the 1900 Republican national convention and has served four terms in the lower houses.

Mr. Lodge is prominent as a historian and essayist.

Bliss J. Burdett, Nebraska.
Mr. Burdett began his campaign early and last summer had enough counties pledged to him to secure his election to succeed Senator Hatcher. His opponent, R. L. Metcalfe, had nine votes. Mr. Burdett is a Republican and has represented his district in Congress three terms. He was born on a farm in Mills county, Iowa, on May 1, 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Lincoln, Neb., in 1873. He lives at Lincoln, and is said to be the youngest member of the Senate, being 57 years old.

Chauncey M. Depew, New York.
Senator Depew extremely lives at Peekskill, where he was born in 1856. He was graduated from Yale in 1876 and admitted to the bar in 1879. In 1881 he was elected to the Assembly and by progressive stages became Senator in 1898. In 1888 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, receiving 99 votes at the Chicago convention.

His career with regard to the liquor question is well known. He was appointed attorney for the New York and Harlem Railroad Company. He has been identified with the successor, the New York Central, continuously since then.

W. Murray Crane, Massachusetts.
Mr. Crane was chosen to complete the remainder of the term of the late Senator Thayer. He received 203 votes, against 65 for John B. Thayer of Worcester, Democrat, and 1 for John D. Long. He was Governor of Massachusetts from 1900 to 1902, being elected after an unusually hard fight. Mr. Crane is a paper manufacturer, and lives at Dalton.

Secretary J. H. Connell of the National Clinkers Association issued a letter in Dallas, Texas, declaring the glimmers and farmers are in accord with the census bureau in its cotton estimates.

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THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

Michigan territory was formed from a part of Indiana by act of Congress. Great Britain ordered that no neutral vessels should be molested during the war with Spain.

The British frigate Doris was lost on Diamond rock, Quiberon. The crew was saved.

The third coalition against France, composed of Austria, England, Russia and Sweden, was formed.

Joseph Anderson of Tennessee was appointed president pro tempore of the Senate.

Seventy-five Years Ago.
The Rothschilds contracted to furnish the loan of \$9,000,000 francs in return at 4 per cent, advertised for by the French government.

Work was begun on the canal from Rouen to Paris.

There was extreme cold and severe weather in New England.

The French were making extensive preparations for an attack on Algiers.

Fifty Years Ago.
Pierre Soule had an audience with the Queen of Spain, and took leave of the court.

The County Treasurer of Sonoma, Cal., was murdered and robbed by Edward Griffith, who was lynched the following day.

The Joint Commission in London for settling American and British claims adjourned.

The President sent a special message to Congress recommending the employment of troops to suppress the hostilities of the Indians.

The Governor of Massachusetts issued a general order disbanding seven of the military companies of Boston, which were composed principally of Irish.

Forty Years Ago.
Edward Everett died at his home in Boston in his 71st year.

Plans for the organization of the Union Stockyards and Transit Company of Chicago were being perfected.

The United States Senate voted to abrogate the reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Reports of peace overtures between Presidents Lincoln and Davis were set aside and denied.

Governor Oglesby of Illinois called for the organization of ten new regiments of troops for service in the South.

The War Department announced the capture of Fort Fisher, with 72 guns and 2,000 prisoners, a few days previously.

Thirty Years Ago.
Gladstone announced his formal retirement as the Liberal leader in Parliament.

President Grant issued a special message to Congress on the fight in Louisiana.

Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, was a guest of Chicago.

A conspiracy against the Czar involving 3,200 persons was disclosed to the Russian secret service.

Express companies protested to the government of the imports being made on their business by the transportation of packages through the mails.

The German chancellor asked the Federal assembly to prohibit the importation of American potatoes as a precaution against potato disease.

Operations in the Fall River, Mass., mills were on the verge of a strike.

Twenty Years Ago.
Oliver Bros. & Phillips assigned at Pittsburgh with announced liabilities of \$5,000,000.

Seventeen patients were burned to death in the destruction of a cottage at the Kankakee, Ill., insane hospital.

never believeth may in Him have eternal life." The saying of the learned who looked at the brass serpent as a saving unto physical life, but the saying of those who look to the crucified Christ in faith is a saving unto eternal life.

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G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
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Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Rebellion in Russia.

The expected has happened. The centuries of oppression of the laboring class throughout the Russian empire has reached the point where it was no longer bearable and last Sunday a hundred thousand workmen went to the streets to demand the overthrow of the czar to present a petition for their rights, but instead of the czar they were met with cannon and rifle and sabre, and thousands of dead and wounded strewn the streets of the capital city.

Such action only tended to arouse the slumbering fire of rebellion, and Monday the organizations throughout the empire, which for years have been secretly securing arms and munitions of war, were clamoring for vengeance.

Moscow and other outside cities are engaging with the strikers and the following proclamations, all signed by "The Russian Social Democratic Labor Party," are scattered broadcast:

Comrades: So long as autocracy exists no improvement in our condition is possible. Therefore, we continue to inscribe on our banners the following demands:

The immediate cessation of the war.

The annulment of a constituent assembly of representatives of the people elected by universal and equal suffrage and direct secret ballot.

The removal of class and race restrictions and privileges.

The inviolability of the person and domicile.

Freedom of conscience, speech, the press, meetings, strikes and political associations.

A second proclamation, dated Jan. 23, says:

The proletariat of all countries are united.

Citizens, you yesterday witnessed the bestial cruelty of the autocratic government. You saw blood flowing in the streets. You saw hundreds slaughtered, defenders of the cause of labor. You saw the death and you heard the groans of the wounded women and defenceless children. The blood and brains of workmen were scattered around where their heads had been laid.

Who directed the soldiers to aim their rifles and fire bullets at the breasts of the laborers? It was the emperor, the grand dukes, the ministers, the generals, the nobles of the court. They are the murderers. Slay them.

To arms, comrades. Seize the arms at the arsenals, at the depots and at the gunsmiths. Lay low the prison walls. Liberate the defenders of the people. Demolish the police and gendarmic stations and all the government and state buildings.

We must throw down the emperor and the government, and must have our own government.

Long live the revolution.

Long live the constituent assembly of representatives of the people.

A third proclamation appeals to the people not to attempt to injure private property.

We believe this to be but the beginning of the end. That the Russian government will be entirely reorganized, so that the people will have a voice therein, or that it will be destroyed and the vast empire divided into smaller, limited kingdoms or republics.

"War is hell," but it does seem that no hell can be worse for the downtrodden millions of Russia than they have long endured.

Rich Men's Children.

It is customary to criticize rich men's children for uselessness or extravagance, and many of them deserve it, but a very large number deserve credit for the businesslike energy with which they continue great enterprises built up by their fathers. In many cases the father began poor and climbed to the top of the business ladder, while his children began where he left off and slipped to the bottom.

But the thousands who are as industrious and successful as their parents should have special respect. Grand Rapids has many of them. Some of the young Astors and Vanderbilts work for long hours industriously at their desks and are successful in all their enterprises. George Gould has won greater fame than his father as a railroad man. One of the young Harrimans has just entered a railroad office as clerk to learn the business.

Said a well known millionaire to an applicant for work who complained of poverty: "Be thankful you are poor. I was handicapped by being born rich, with all a rich boy's temptations to idleness and extravagance. I had to lose all my wealth and overcome many habits before I could make a fair start on the road to success." Be thankful if you have nothing but fair health and intelligence. Your poverty will be the grindstone on which to sharpen that intelligence on which to make it effective.

A rich child has much to learn in order to become a business hustler. He must sort out alleged friends and select those who love him for himself from those who flatter him for his money. He must content with conditions that make idleness alluring. Parasites that do not bother poor men try to fatten upon the children of the rich. When they triumph over these hand-picked they show themselves made of the right material. All honor to the heirs of wealth who in spite of the burden of their riches choose useful lives and achieve business success.—Grand Rapids Herald.

A Visit to a Nearby Kingdom.

CHAPTER II.

We have seen something of the plan of construction of this kingdom of small things into which we have entered. We have seen that there are highways leading in all directions and that we are not to be excluded from any of the soils by the absence of roads. These streets are very narrow and very crooked, but they do a relatively large amount of business.

Traffic of large proportions through these streets from the time the soil thaws out in the spring until cold winter closes all roads with a blockade of ice.

We note that in the fertile soil we are visiting the particles of earth are not lying about singly or in loose piles, but are built up in orderly structures, irregular in shape, no doubt, but still arranged after some plan. In the city we find no end to the number of brick or of the amount of mortar and other building material, but these things are not left in disorderly piles, but laid up in an orderly and systematic manner into definite well planned buildings with streets between.

So the soil particles are gathered together into kernels, little lumps of dirt, very, very small indeed, but still much larger than the single particles which go into their construction. Professor King found that if the particles of a clay soil were to be kept separated one from the other and were not built up into kernels or little lumps, the spaces between the particles would be so small and the passages so much broken up that the necessary air and water could not possibly move through fast enough to feed the roots of a growing plant, and the soil would therefore become barren and useless.

It is alone when the brick, the lime and the sand are erected into stately business blocks or private residences, that the city springs into existence, so it is only when the soil has been properly handled that the soil kernels are formed from the single grains and the soil is open to business and becomes fertile.

Suppose, for instance, that a farmer has a field of rather stiff clay, of the kind with almost half its particles so small that twenty-five thousand of them just cover an inch in length; suppose he should plow the field when an overabundance of water has loosened the binding material, the substitute for mortar, which holds the soil particles together. What happens?

The plow, pushing its way through the softened soil, grinds up these kernels, utterly destroying them, and leaving the soil particles separated from each other, yet mixed with the sticky substance which had held them in place. As a result when the weather turns hot and dry these particles unite into great hard lumps requiring days of hard labor to crush.

Suppose again that a farmer has a field of similar clay which he has well prepared for wheat in the fall with the surface all fine as a garden, the kernels have not been destroyed by the plow and harrow because he has not worked the ground when too wet, everything is just right for the coming seed. Then comes a dashing rain which first soaks the topmost then beats it into a dough, crushing the kernels into the original particles. After the thunder shower comes the hot sun, and bakes the dough into a solid mass, almost as hard as a stone.

Whether the seed be sown or not, the field is as hard as a stone, and the wild farmer harrows and rolls such a field as soon as it is dry enough, breaking up the hard surface and letting in the air and allowing the tender young plants to thrust their leaves out into the sunlight.

Note, therefore, the importance of the proper arrangement of the soil particles into kernels. Fortunately for the human race as well as for the farmer it is no easy matter to break up these soil kernels entirely. Part of them will readily yield to force, but for the most part the particles hang together with great tenacity. When a sample of dry soil is put into a mortar and pounded for hours with a pestle it will still retain the condition of the kernel rather than break up into the particles. Professor King found that he could reduce the soil kernels to a small size in the mortar, to a size where from twenty-five hundred to five thousand of them would cover an inch in length, but they broke up finer than that with great difficulty.

The common practice of not working clay soils when wet results upon a sound theoretical basis.

The same thing is true to a less extent with the sandy soils, but here the particles are larger, the spaces between larger and there is less sticky material to hold the particles together into hard clods; yet it is far from the best practice to work even sandy loams when at all too wet.

Some calculations are now in order for your amusement and instruction. Let us suppose that we have a cubic inch of soil with particles all of a size, each just big enough so that twenty-five of them would cover a linear inch. How many would there be in the cubic inch? How many would there be in a cubic foot?

Next suppose that we had a cubic inch of clay with all particles so small that twenty-five thousand of them would be needed to reach an inch. How many particles would there be in a cubic inch? How many particles in a cubic foot? Can you write and read numbers as large as these? How many miles would a cubic inch of them reach if put in a continuous row, one particle after another? How many times across the continent would they reach?

Remember that in good fertile soil these particles do not act separately, particle by particle, but that they are gathered together into kernels of various sizes, from one-fifth of a thousandth of an inch up, and these kernels are the soil units.

As to the shape of the particles but little can be said. If the soil is made up of one kind of rock they may be flattened and of irregular margins; if of another kind they may be almost cubical; if much worn by water they may be almost round.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, only \$1.00 a year.

DRESS IN WHITE.

The Lightest of Linens Popular Among Manila Ladies.

The foreign ladies of Manila, says a correspondent, dress almost altogether in white, the lightest of linens and cottons, and go about the streets bareheaded. Milliners and dressmakers' bills over here are very small. It is not fashionable to wear anything upon the head, and if you find a group of ladies shopping in one of the store there will not be a single hat among them. Foreigners have taken quickly to the home-made fabrics of the native looms, such as grass cloth, jute and pima, which the Philippine women of the better classes wear almost exclusively. They are as light and thin as silk and wash like a linen handkerchief. The most expensive materials of this sort do not cost more than a dollar a yard, and it is difficult to wear them out. Philippine women are exceedingly skillful with the needle. They do all kinds of embroidery remarkably well, and at such reasonable prices that a richly embroidered dress, such as might cost \$500 or \$400, in Europe, if it could be purchased at all, can be had for \$30 to \$35 here. The native dressmakers are neat and instructive. If you take them a pattern given them will make another exactly like it, but they have no invention and no style.

Every American woman packs her home wardrobe away soon after she arrives in Manila because foreign silks and other materials are ruled by the dampness, and American-made clothes are usually too hot and uncomfortable. Low-cut and sleeveless gowns of wash materials are almost exclusively worn, and are put on before they go out to drive in the country or to the Luncheon park to hear the band play. Every evening about sunset you will find two-thirds of the foreign women there sitting in open carriages in such costumes with light scarfs around their shoulders. Nearly all their gowns are made here in Manila by native dressmakers, of native home-spun materials at a cost that seems remarkably low. The one and only cheap thing in Manila is a woman's wardrobe.

A PROMISING INDUSTRY.

Georgian's Plan for Silk Culture on a Large Scale.

Arrangements have been completed by Louis Berthel-Magid, of Georgia, to obtain in Europe machinery and labor which will give a powerful impetus to silk raising in this country.

In December last the Silk Culture League of America was organized and this society is doing excellent work in spreading the propaganda of this interesting and profitable industry. The government recognizes the importance of silk raising and though it is not asked for financial aid, shows its interest by appropriating \$10,000 for experimenting on this line at Washington.

Mr. Magid is very optimistic as to the success of his plan and says with in twenty-four months he will have a silk mill working with 3,000 hands. He has spent nearly \$50,000 in experiment and in the purchase of land and has 2,500 acres in Habersham County. The climate conditions are such that the mulberry tree will flourish there. Moreover, the Tugaloo River runs through the property and engineers have assured him 3,700 horse power.

It is Mr. Magid's intention to divide his plantation into 25-acre farms, each to contain 500 trees, a comfortable house, stock and implements. Italian families will rent from the company to give a fair return on the investment, having the option of buying if they desire. In this way a class of workers will be obtained, who, being financially interested, will constitute a desirable part of our population and skilled labor will produce the finished materials.

The people contemplated come from the upper section of Italy and are born to the art of silk culture. Mr. Magid predicts the workers of the South will welcome them when they see that they represent the great middle class and that in a few years Americans and Americanized Italians will work side by side.

Primary reform has a wide diversity of meaning, as the term has been used in the last two or three years, in no two states alike and by no two parties or factions alike. But, in one phase or another, it has come more prominently into view and become the subject of wider discussion than perhaps any other question in our politics has ever done. Nearly every state has legislated or is in process of legislating upon it; and we may feel assured that our own state will not be behind her sisters in any advance in that direction that gives safe promise of bettering conditions. In Illinois a measure is agreed upon that will undoubtedly pass, for compulsory primary elections throughout the state; but it only provides for the election of delegates to nominating conventions and not for the nomination of any officers, quite short of what Republican pledges have promised in Michigan.

Dr. J. Sorensen

THE SPECIALIST.

FROM—

BAY CITY SANITARIUM.

So Favorably Known

to the sick people from Grayling who have been in Bay City for treatment, will be in Grayling at the

Central Hotel, Tuesday, January 31st,

in the afternoon. All sick people are advised to call and see him, or write him at once and have him call at their house.

The Land Swindlers.

The federal jury at Portland, Oregon, has indicted more of the men accused of frauds in connection with government lands. Some of the accused stand in high places officially, but the government is pursuing them and bids fair to insure punishment. All people are interested, because the public lands belong to the people, and in some cases their own property has been used as the instrument to perpetrate a succession of frauds upon its rightful owners. It was first taken from the public fraudulently, then sold to some of them at high prices by men who had no legal title to sell at all. There are so many crooked devices by which this has been done, so many in collusion, that it becomes difficult to detect the wrongs or the right of them when revealed.

Michigan has its land pirates, too, and they should be run to cover. Men have obtained titles they knew to be worthless and used them for swindling better people out of large sums. Lots that would grow nothing but sand have been represented as fertile. Towns have been platted and pictured with attractive buildings where no buildings existed. Land on which you could hardly raise an umbrella has been declared capable of raising tall corn. The deeds recently received for record cover land outside the meander line in many shore counties and should be looked into. One county official wisely declined to record such a deed until satisfied of its true character. All doubtful transactions injure Michigan, because they make people who would like to locate here suspicious of lands and titles that are really good. Whether swindling the government and people in Oregon or using the Michigan lands for fraud, the race of land pirates should be pursued.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Of these stat of the Union only Del aware and South Carolina were without representation at the University of Michigan last year, and every territory except Alaska had students in Ann Arbor. Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Germany, Holland, Turkey, Arabia, Bulgaria, Japan, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, England, Jamaica, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia each furnished students to the University.

Farmers, call

And get prices before disposing of your products and profit thereby.

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Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Hardware, Flour, Feed.

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Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. Following your name means we want our money.

Local and Neighbored News.

Notice to Taxpayers.

I am ready now to receive taxes every day except Wednesdays and Thursdays. Sundays from 8 to 3, at the printing office. Those holding receipts for taxes of 1904 will please present them to the amount can be credited on the roll. Four per cent will be added to all taxes not paid this month. Bring last year's tax receipt.

PETER AEBLI,

Treasurer of Grayling Township.

"Faust," Monday evening, Jan. 30.

Don't miss "Faust," at the Opera House, Monday evening.

Ex-Treasurer Herman Lundeen of Montmorency county was a business visitor in town Monday.

The production of "Faust" at the Opera House, Monday evening, promises to be a rich treat dramatically.

For Cook and Heating Stoves of every description call at A. Kraus' hardware store. Prices as low as anywhere.

S. C. Briggs of Roscommon was in town Monday with his catalogue of trees and flowers, taking orders for spring.

Frank Barber of Beaver Creek gave us a smile Monday. He hardly comes to town often enough to keep acquainted.

Prof. and Mrs. Bradley have been glad last week by the presence of their friend, Mrs. James E. Snody of Onaway.

Our people who are interested in educational matters will be glad to hear Prof. Ferris, who is acknowledged as a leader.

For Sale—A first-class general purpose team, work or road; sound and all right; will be sold worth the money. O. Palmer.

For Rent—A neat and convenient house in the north part of the village. Five rooms and cellar, small barn. \$6 per month. O. Palmer.

D. M. Kneeland of Lewiston came down Monday and had time to shake with a few friends at the depot, while waiting for the train south.

Anybody who wants a good sleigh will go to D. Flagg's shop, where we will have a full line of the "Harrison," the best sleigh on runners, at right prices.

I'll brave the storms of Chilkoot Pass, I'll cross the plains of frozen glass, I'd leave my wife and cross the sea, Rather than be without Rocky Mountain Tea. Lucien Fournier.

L. A. Stevenson, jeweler and optician of Gaylord, will be in Frederic on February 8, 1905, at the Commercial hotel. All who need glasses can have their eyes properly fitted by calling on him.

Last week we noticed a happy lot of little folks having a jolly sleighride about town. We have learned that it was the fifth grade of our school and that Miss Redhead is the guilty party who gave them the pleasure.

Constipation and piles are twins. They kill people inch by inch, sap life away every day. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will positively cure you. No cure, no pay. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. Lucien Fournier.

L. A. Stevenson, jeweler and optician of Gaylord, will be in Frederic on February 8, 1905, at the Commercial hotel. All who need glasses can have their eyes properly fitted by calling on him.

The greatest system renovator. Restores vitality, regulates the kidneys, liver and stomach. If Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea fails to cure get your money back. That's fair. 35 cents, tea or tablets. Lucien Fournier.

Past Commander Wm. Woodfield will install the officers of Crawford tent, K. O. T. M. No. 192, at the hall Saturday evening. All members are requested to be present to enjoy the impressive ceremony, as well as the social part of the evening.

Dressmaking and embroidered shirt waist suits a specialty. Done in Roman, Danish and English work, and silk. Call at my residence on Cedar street and see the latest styles.

MRS. H. E. COLBURN.

A letter from Dr. Hoyt now of McComb, Ohio, shows that he is yet a lover of the rifle. A great shooting match will be held at his farm on the 31st, with a live deer, a Poland China pig and a two-year-old steer as the prizes.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

Lars Krohn had one of his hands mangled by a saw in the mill yesterday. He is unfortunate.

The Ladies' union has made arrangements to give a penny social next week and also decided to hold their annual Easter fair in April.

Jacob Karnes of Frederic is taking a rest from his labors. His team ran away at the mill a few days ago and he came near being mashed.

Miss Ethel Hoyt has closed a successful five months term of school in the Horton district in Frederic, and is home for her vacation. They want her to begin another term in March, but she is not yet fully decided.

Subscribers to the late Grayling Times who desire to have the AVA-LANCHE continued to their address after the time for which they have paid has expired must notify us or their names will be stricken from the list.

Miss Maud Pillsbury gave a few of her friends a pleasant sleighride one evening this week. After the ride the young folks were taken to her home, where refreshments were served and games played.

The C. E. society held a very interesting meeting last Sunday evening. Topic, How to Win Souls for Christ, led by the Lookout committee. Next Sunday the meeting at 6 o'clock will be led by Miss L. Alexander, who will give a talk on Hawaii. The talk will be preceded by a fifteen-minute song service. Everybody invited.

A new lodge was organized last week under the name of the Dansk Broder Samfund, with the following officers:

President—P. Samson.

Vice Pres.—J. Rasmussen.

Secretary—Thor. Hanson.

Treasurer—Julius Nelson.

The lodge was organized by Haus Petersen, of Lewiston, with 22 charter members. The ladies had prepared a sumptuous supper at the G. A. R. Hall and everybody passed a pleasant evening.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society and the Ladies' union held their meetings at the home of Mrs. Sparks last Friday afternoon. The missionary topic was Mormonism, led by Miss Dorland. Very interesting talks were given by Mrs. Dr. Niles and Miss Alexander followed by a discussion as to existing conditions in Utah, the work of the Mormon missionaries all over the land, and the need to send our missionaries not only to Utah but everywhere where Mormon workers are sent out. Every member took part in this discussion.

Writing on "Various Economies" for the young housekeeper, in the February Delinquent, Isabel Gordon Curtis discusses a fruitful plan in how to keep expenses within the income, and give some practical suggestions that will appeal to the housewife who is yet uninitiated in her art. Other features of domestic interest are "Valentine Luncheon Novelties" and "Ideas for a Colonial Tea," illustrating original dishes for seasonable entertainments, and there are many practical recipes under the topics, "Left-overs in Original Adaptations," "Novel Celery Combinations" and "Scandinavian Rosettes." In addition to miscellaneous household hints.

The angel of death appears at all times and places and even though expected, the blow is sudden, and often as severely felt long ways from where it falls as at the place. Today such a blow is heavily felt in our village which fell in far off Oregon. Minnie J. Martin was born in Erie county, Pa., 54 years ago, and was married to Francis M. Forbes in September, 1865, immediately after his return from service in the civil war. They came to Michigan in 1879, locating in Roscommon, where she was well known as a social leader and an active Christian worker, being one of the foremost in the organization of the M. E. church in that village in 1880. They came to Grayling in 1893, building the home in the east part of the village now owned by Charles A. Ingerson. Mrs. Forbes was in failing health and for a long time was unable to mingle in society, but her lovely personality won her friends everywhere. Mr. Forbes died in November, 1887, and in 1890 Mrs. Forbes moved to Oregon in the hope that climate would be better for her, and for a time it seemed to be. In 1891 she was married to Rev. Arthur Nichols, pastor of the M. E. church of Montavilla, Oregon, and with renewed strength took up the life work she had always loved, with the W. C. T. U. and the Woman's Relief Corps, which organizations gave her most tender and loving care in the months during her final struggle with the "white plague," to which she succumbed January 14, and her wasted body was cremated on the 16th inst. by her wish, and the ashes will be brought here and be buried in the grave of the husband of her youth. Appropriate service will be held, probably Wednesday, February 1, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Robert McElroy.

Faust is coming soon.

Mr. Hubert Labadie and his company will present "Faust" at the Grayling Opera House, Monday, Jan. 30. The scenery and electrical effects are said to be exceptionally fine, and the company has a most excellent reputation, having played "Faust" for the past nine years with great success. Read the following recent notice of their performance:

Without exaggeration, the production of "Faust" given by the Labadie company at the opera house last evening was one of the best ever seen in our city. Mary Van Tromp-Labadie as Marguerite carried off the honors easily. Her portrayal of Goethe's immortal character was as finished as any the stage affords to-day. Hubbard Labadie as Mephistopheles sustained the part evenly and well. The scenery was all special. The electrical effects were particularly good.—Horn-ellsville, N. Y., Daily.

The C. E. society of the Presbyterian church met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Failing last Friday evening for their monthly business and social meeting. The society pledged \$5 to the support of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Williams, missionaries to Mexico, sent out by the Michigan Endeavorers. The lookout committee are doing a good work in sending flowers to the sick. The following officers were elected:

President—Miss Lucelia Dorland. Vice-President—Mrs. Rollo Brink. Secretary—Miss Edith Dorland. Treasurer—Mrs. Samuel Phelps.

A letter received from Albion Tuesday morning announced the fact that Mrs. Mary E. Scott, mother of Rev. C. E. Scott, died suddenly while he was preaching Sunday evening. No particulars were given, except that the funeral would be held at her old home in Alma Wednesday. The deceased was a lady of great ability, beloved by all who came in contact with her, for her kindly manner and unexcelled Christian character, exemplified in her daily life and teaching. She had ever been an inspiration to the son in his study for the ministry and later in his pastoral work. Her loss to him will seem irreparable, and he, with his wife, will receive the fullest sympathy of our people, who had learned to love her as one of our own.

At the Inspirational Teachers' Institute to be held here on Friday and Saturday, January 27 and 28, conducted by Hon. W. N. Ferris, under the auspices of county school commissioner, Prof. J. E. Bradley, the following program will be carried out:

Friday evening, January 27—Lecture at the Opera House, at 8. W. N. Ferris.

Saturday morning at 9—Music.

Opening Exercises, W. N. Ferris.

Music.

Language, W. N. Ferris.

Music.

Language, W. N. Ferris.

Music.

Reading, W. N. Ferris.

Music.

Reading, W. N. Ferris.

Saturday afternoon, 1:30—Singing.

The Art of Study, W. N. Ferris.

Music, Fifth Grade, conducted by Miss Harvey.

Human Nature, W. N. Ferris.

Music.

Human Nature, W. N. Ferris.

Music.

Commercial Students, W. N. Ferris.

Music.

By arrangements recently completed to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, Mich., have become large stockholders of the Thomas Foreman Company, of Detroit. The wisdom of this movement is evident at a glance to any one familiar with the great hardwood interest of Michigan. Salling, Hanson & Co. have been for many years known to the public as among the largest producers of the white and Norway pine in the state, and have always stood well towards the head of the list of honorable firms. This company owns the largest body of hardwood land in lower Michigan, all of which was selected at an early date at very low cost. With the decrease of the annual cut of pine and the increase of hardwood, came the question of marketing the hardwood to the best advantage. This problem has been solved by the alliance with the Thomas Foreman Company, whereby the latter firm will not only be made one of the strongest in the flooring industry financially but will secure by contract for many years 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 annually of the best maple lumber that grows at rock bottom prices. The new flooring mill built in Detroit two years ago was planned from their ten years' experience in the business. The lumber secured direct from the stump will be distributed from the large ware houses owned by the company in Detroit and New York city, and through Churchill & Sim, London, England, acknowledged to be the leading brokerage firm of that country.—Detroit News.

Dr. J. Sorensen

THE SPECIALIST

—FROM—

BAY CITY SANITARIUM.

So Favorably Known

to the sick people from Grayling who have been in Bay City for treatment, will be in Grayling, at the

Central Hotel, Tuesday, January 31st, in the afternoon. All sick people are advised to call and see him, or write him at once and have him call at their house.

FREDERIC ITEMS.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Last Wednesday morning fire caught from the stove pipe in Mrs. Euseign's house, consuming the whole structure. It was discovered in time to save all that was downstairs, but their wearing apparel and all their bedding was burned.

The house occupied by C. Wilbur caught fire recently, but by the timely effort of a few citizens it was saved.

It is promised on good authority we are to have another heading factory.

The two saloons, Frank Campbell's and Theodore Jendron's, have put in acetylene gas lights, which are a big improvement. Mr. Jendron put them in all through the hotel.

The Jubilee singers were here last Saturday night and gave a fine entertainment.

Ice cutting is in operation here. The ice is clear and thirteen inches thick.

C. Coggin has charge of the heading mill now.

Last Thursday night B. J. Callahan gave a dancing party at the opera house in honor of his marriage. By request the Lady Macabees served a midnight supper. The affair was a decided success.

This week Monday night fire broke out in B. P. Johnson's big livery barn, at about 7:30 o'clock, and the entire structure was burned to the ground. Fortunately the contents—horses, cattle, buggies, wagons and harnesses—were all saved. It caught from the chimney. Fortunately there was no wind at the time and by great effort the surrounding buildings were kept from burning.

J. C. Wright lectured here last Tuesday night in the interests of the Lady Macabees.

Resolutions of Confidence.

The following resolutions of confidence were adopted at the last meeting of Grayling Rebekah lodge, No. 352:

Whereas, it has pleased Our Heavenly Father to remove from the home of our sister, Mrs. Maggie Mould, her little son, Harry;

Therefore, be it resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Mould in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed on the records of our lodge, and transmitted to the CRAWFORD AVA-LANCHE for publication.

ANNA S. BINK,

ELIZABETH TRUMLEY,

ANNA BERNAUER,

Committee.

A Missouri young man read in the paper that a certain firm offered 11 cents for 1902 pennies. He sent 50 coppers of 1902 mintage. He received an immediate reply, saying that just as soon as he sent 1852 more pennies—sufficient to make up the number of 1902—he would receive his 11 cents. Then he went out behind the barn and kicked himself.

Greatly in demand.

Nothing is more in demand than a medicine which meets modern requirements for a blood and system cleanser, such as Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them, at Fournier's Drug Store, 25 cents, guaranteed.

Miss Nanah Jones, who came from her home in Gaylord last week to help in the office, was called back Wednesday evening by the sudden death of her sister, Nina, aged 17 years. It was sad, especially for its sudden blow.

Statements are being sent out to our delinquent subscribers which we hope will be promptly settled. We mean business and must have our money to do business. See?

THE GOOD OLD WAY.

A severe cold or attack of la grippe is like a fire, the sooner you combat it the better your chances are to overpower it. But few mothers in this age are willing to do the necessary work required to give a good old-fashioned reliable treatment such as would be administered by their grandmothers backed by Boschee's German Syrup, which was always liberally used in connection with the home treatment of colds and still in greater household favor than any known remedy. But even without the application of the old-fashioned aids German Syrup will cure a severe cold in quick time. It will cure colds in children or grown people. It relieves the congested organs, allays the irritation, and effectively stops the cough. Any child will take it. It is invaluable in a household of children. Trial size bottle, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by I. Fournier.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This is to notify all members that I have been appointed Agent and Collector for the Michigan Benevolent Society, to whom all money should be paid and to whom all applications for membership and all claims for sickness should be made.

GEO. MAHON.

Goupil Building, opposite McKay's Hotel, Grayling.

Stokening Shivering Fits of Ague and Malaria can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure tonic medicine, of special benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to Quinine, having none of its drugs bad after-effects. E. S. Munday, of Henrietta, Texas, writes: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, till he took Electric Bitters, which saved his life." At Fournier's drug store, price 50c, guaranteed.

At the adjourned session of the Circuit Court, Monday, the decree for the sale of the delinquent tax lands was signed, and a decree of divorce granted to Leonard F. McArthur, of Maple Forest, from his wife, Viola McArthur, of Lapeer.

Spoiled Beauty.

Harriet Howard, of No. 209 W. 34th St., N. York, at one time had her beauty spoiled with skin trouble. She writes: "I had Salt Rheum or Eczema for years, but nothing would cure it until I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve." A quick and sure healer for cuts, burns and sores. 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

Clark's orchestra went to Frederic to furnish the music at the Callahan wedding reception. There was a large attendance, and the elite of Frederic as well as a large number of outsiders were present.

A Grim Tragedy.

is daily enacted in thousands of homes as death claims in each one another victim of consumption or Pneumonia. But when coughs and colds are properly treated the tragedy is averted. F. G. Huntley, of Oaklandon, Indiana, writes: "My wife had the consumption and three doctors gave her up. Finally she took Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, which cured her, and to day she is well and strong." It kills the germs of all diseases. One dose relieves. Guaranteed at 50c and \$1.00 by L. Fournier, druggist. Trial bottles free.

We have not in the past adhered strictly to our rule of subscriptions being paid in advance, and the amount now delinquent added to subscriptions which will mature in the next sixty days will give us enough money to build an office that will meet our wishes and be an ornament to the village. Will our friends hustle a little and see that we get it? It is but a dollar or two for each of you, but the aggregate will make a snug sum for us to use.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, please call at my residence, and settle their accounts.

E. H. SORENSON.

Probate Notice.

Notice of hearing Claims in Court.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel P. Osterander, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that six months from the 10th day of January A. D. 1905 have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on or before the 10th day of July, A. D. 1905, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Tuesday, the 31st day of January A. D. 1905.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,

Jan 12-3w Judge of Probate.

HOLLISTER'S

Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Daily Medicine for Busy People.

Relieves Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Eczema, Itch, and all Skin Troubles. Cures Indigestion, Stomach and Bowel Disorders, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all Urinary Disorders. It is a Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form. It costs a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER'S TEA COMPANY, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SLOW PEOPLE

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS & C.

Copyrights & C.

Agents for the sale and distribution of all kinds of machinery, electrical apparatus, and all other articles of utility and interest.

Scientific American.

A. S. MASON & SONS, Inc.,

100 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y.

Phone 1000, N. Y. City.

Branches in all large cities.

For full particulars, send for our

free literature.

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Branches in all large cities.

For full particulars, send for our

free literature.

Our 3d Grand Annual

CLEARING SALE!

Before taking inventory we wish to reduce our stock as low as possible, and in order to do so we are going to give the people of Grayling and vicinity to buy merchandise at prices lower than ever before.

Our only solution to reduce our stock is

Great Pre-Inventory Sale!

It begins Monday, Jan. 9th.

We are determined to double the amount of business that would naturally come to us at this season of the year, and thus make a big and quick reduction of stocks.

Values sacrificed in all Departments

And on nearly every line of goods.

1-3 Off On all Ladies' Coats and Capes!

1-3 Off On all Ladies' Dress and Walking Skirts!

Great Reduction

in every department. Whatever you need in the line of Wearing Apparel, learn the economies of this Great Clearing Sale before purchasing elsewhere.

Sale begins Monday, January 9th, and continues until Saturday, January 21st.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

The People's Store.

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

Brushes? Yes!

Hair Brushes and Cloth Brushes, From 10c to \$2.00.

Flesh Brushes, that will suit you from the ground up.

Prescription work given special attention.

J. O. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

Furniture!

The stock we carry is the product of some of the best manufacturers, and have commission arrangements with many others. Please remember, that no order is too large for us to execute, and none too small for us to appreciate.

J. W. Sorensen

Grayling,

Michigan.

Stop that Coughing

By Using Fournier's Red Spruce and White Pine Expecto-rant.

It is the Most Reliable Cough Remedy on the market. Will prevent that most dreaded disease, consumption, if taken in time. Every bottle guaranteed or money refunded. On sale at

L. FOURNIER

For the Blues.

It doesn't pay to frown when you're blue;
You'd better exercise a bit and all
your lungs with air;
Don't sit down and mope or grumble;
If you do
men may pity, but they'll leave you
sitting there.

When the world has been unkind,
when life's troubles cloud your
mind,
Don't sit down and frown, and sigh,
and moan and mope;
Take a walk along the square, all
your lungs with fresh air—
Then go whistling back to work,
and smile again and hope.

—Cleveland Leader.

Agnes, the Indian Girl

BY H. L. FORREST GRAVES.

"An Indian girl, a real Indian girl!"
exclaimed Helena Dickson, with a lit-
tle scream. "Dear me! I never ex-
pected to see anything like this even
in the Far West."

It was a spacious, roomy kitchen,
furnished with an odd intermingling
of luxury, privation and makeshift.
At one end a large fire of walnut and
pine logs roared up the great, cav-
ernous chimney; at the other, two or
three girls sat round a table; while
Ralph Davenport, the father, lay fast
asleep on the chintz-covered lounge,
lulled by the continuous rushing sound
of the great western river that bound
one extremity of his domain.

Guy Davenport sat near the girls—
a tall, splendidly molded young Apollo
of the forest, with shaggy, hazel eyes,
and hair curling in black, silky rings
all over his head. He looked up
quickly as Miss Dickson spoke.

"Agnes Oseawanda," he exclaimed.
"You say she's in the outer kitchen?
Why don't the women tell her to come
in?"

"Guy!" reproved his sister. "An
Indian interpreter's daughter!"
"Helena ought to see her," urged
Guy. "She's as beautiful as a statue."
"But she's old Oseawanda's daugh-
ter, and she lives down by the falls."
"What then? She is as intelligent
and cultivated as nine out of ten of
the girls around here. Call her in, I
say, or I'll go out there myself."

Julia Davenport rose with a curl
to her lip, and opening the kitchen door,
beckoned haughtily to a tall, slight
figure standing by the fire beyond.
"Come in, Agnes," cheerily called
out Guy, as if determined to force
his sister's evident lack of courtesy,
and Agnes Oseawanda entered, mov-
ing with the slow, willowy grace of a
bonding reed.

She was dark, but not darker than
many a brunette of unblemished Sax-
on lineage, with velvety soft eyes,
raven black hair, looped in heavy
braids at the back of her head, and a
delicate, oval face, with features
straight and pure as the outlines of
a Greek model. Her dress was of
some dark worsted stuff, with a scar-
let shawl folded across her shoulders,
and a silken scarf was twisted about
her hair. She hung her head with evi-
dent embarrassment at Helena, Dick-
son's bold stare.

"I only came to bring Mr. Davenport
the baskets he ordered of my father,"
she said, in a low voice.

"But sit down and rest a few min-
utes," said Guy. "You have walked a
long distance."
Agnes Oseawanda hesitated. Had
Guy Davenport's sisters confirmed the
request, she would have gladly re-
sisted. But Julia and Clara were
seated on, without looking up, and Hel-
ena's supercilious glance called the
red blood to her dark cheek.

"No," she said, quietly. "I must
go."

"Then I will wait a part of the way
with you," said Guy, jumping up for
his hat.

"I don't think Agnes has accom-
modated herself to an escort through the
woods," said Julia, rudely.

"Indeed, I am not afraid," said the
interpreter's daughter.

"Afraid! It isn't a question of
fear," said Guy. "It's a lovely star-
light night, and I would like the walk."

The three girls eyed each other as
the door closed behind the Indian girl
and her companion.

"Very polite to rush off and leave
Helena in that sort of way," said
Clara, the first sign of her visit
here.

"Oh I don't care," said Helena, gig-
gling. "A mere matter of taste, I'm
sure."

"It's just like Guy," said Julia.
"Agnes Oseawanda is well enough, I
dare say, but she is only an Indian
girl, and it is foolish to get her into
the notion of expecting the same at-
tention that we receive."

Meanwhile Mr. Guy was walking
along the dreary forest paths with the
beautiful young daughter of the In-
dian interpreter.

"Not that I care for Agnes, though
she is pretty enough to turn any
man's head," thought the wilful
young man, "but I'll teach those girls
to treat her a little more civilly.
What right have they to bully and
insult her? I won't have it."

And so, although Miss Dickson had
been invited to make a visit to the
Western wilderness, specially to
carry out a darling design of Clara
and Julia Davenport, that "match"
should be struck up—or, perhaps, "in-
sulted" would be the proper term—be-
tween her and their brother Guy, the
young gentleman persisted in treat-
ing her with nothing more than the
regulation civility.

"It's too mean!" said Clara, pout-
ing.

"When Helena has such a nice lit-
tle property of her own, too," added
Julia.

"But you'll ask Agnes Oseawanda to
your picnic party, girls?"
"Indeed, we shall not!" Julia Daven-
port answered, with a toss of her
haughty head. "An Indian girl!
What would people say?"
"When I shall come to it!" said
Guy, independently.

Julia burst into tears.
"Guy, you are too hateful for any-
thing!" And Helena thinks so much
of the picnic.

"Not enough, it seems, to treat a
harmless, pretty girl with ordinary
decency," said Guy, angrily. "She
passed Agnes yesterday in the road
without even speaking to her."

"Do you expect us to receive her on
an equality with ourselves?"
"I do not know why you should
not," was the brusque reply.

"I believe Agnes Oseawanda has
bewitched you with some of her
father's outlandish Indian charms,"
flashed out Julia.

"Perhaps she has," said Guy, laugh-
ing. "Her father's or her own."

"Guy, it is no laughing matter."
"Did I say it was?" asked Guy. "Do
leave me to peace a little while now."
"But Helena wants you to go with
her to gather flowers and autumn
leaves."

"I shall do nothing of the sort,"
said Guy, and he adhered resolutely
to his resolution.

The day of the much-anticipated
picnic came; but Guy, instead of
escorting Miss Dickson down to the
slope of velvet grass, shaded by su-
perb forest trees, which had been se-
lected as the site of the merry mak-
ing, took his gun and started off into
the woods.

"I won't be defeated by the cackle
of these girls," quoth he to himself.

"Dead! Oh, father, he is not dead!"
Old Oseawanda, the swart-browed
Indian interpreter, listened with his
ear against the stalwart chest of the
fallen hunter, who lay among the yel-
low autumn leaves, where Agnes had
found him, basking in his wood.

There had been some imperious
look on the new wife—what or
where no one ever knew, but it was
blown to pieces, and Guy Davenport
lay like a dead man beside it.

"They carried him to the little cabin
beside the rushing falls of the Meta-
cassa, and laid him on the rude couch
of the old Indian, and then he strug-
gled his way back again to life."

"Who bound up these wounds?" he
asked, with a slight shudder, as he
glanced downward at bandages and
wrappings, and began to comprehend
the full extent of the peril from which
he had so miraculously escaped.

"I did," Agnes Oseawanda an-
swered.

"You!" His eyes rested admiringly
on her calm, beautiful face. "There
isn't one woman in a thousand who
would have had such pluck as that.
I should like to have Helena Dickson
see blood without fainting away, and
as for Clara and Julia—pooh!"

"Just their maneuvering!" said
Julia, when she had scolded and
shouted away her first terror at the
strange girl. "Of the accident that
had happened to her brother. Of
course Agnes and her scheming old
father expect to make a profitable
speculation out of it. Why couldn't
they just as well have brought you
home?"

"They might have done so," said
Guy, calmly, "but a corpse would have
been all that was borne across the
threshold. Oseawanda and his daugh-
ter have saved my life, and I shall
never cease to be grateful to them for
what they have done."

"But," blipped Helena, "mayn't
we come down and nurse you, dear Mr.
Guy? I am sure it would be a pleas-
ure, and these good people, although
well meaning, I dare say, cannot un-
derstand the refinements an invalid
so much needs."

"Your kindness is quite unneces-
sary," said Guy, coldly. "I have every
care and attention here."

"The bold, sly thing!" said Clara,
biting her lip as the three girls walk-
ed onward again. "I saw her eyes
flash triumph when he spoke!"

Helena Dickson, however, resolved
not to give up the battle at this early
stage of affairs. She determined to
prolong her visit into the winter
months.

"Perhaps Guy will go home with
me, when he recovers sufficiently,"
she thought; "and in that case I can
easily bring him to the mark."

For Helena had unbounded con-
fidence in her own charms and powers
of persuasion.

It was a bright, frosty afternoon in
late November when Guy Davenport
walked up to the door of the farm-
house, leaning on the Indian girl's
arm. Julia rose to welcome him
home.

"I will help him into the house
now," coldly staring the beautiful
young girl in the face. "You need not
trouble yourself any further, Agnes
Oseawanda."

"Stop," said Guy, sternly, as his
sister would have motioned his sup-
porter away. "She has the best and
only right to be at my side now."

"Guy! What do you mean?" gasped
Julia, scarcely understanding what
significance his words were intended
to convey.

University of Stockholm, has con-
structed automatic registering appar-
atus for the Lapland Alps, one station
being on Salko, mountain at an alti-
tude of 3,500 feet, and the other on
the Portjokko at an altitude of
4,500 feet. Each apparatus is ex-
posed to run without interruption or ad-
justment for one year. Emil Quarn-
strom describes the method of operation and
the attendance difficulties in the Sci-
entific American.

The registration is obtained by
means of a bar, which, three times
an hour, fall across needles and pro-
duces in the paper perforations cor-
responding to each of them. The
great difficulty to be surmounted is
the roar of the wind. The Portjokko sta-
tion, for example, was, after a few
months, completely surrounded by a
stratum of frost of at least three feet
in thickness, and the apparatus very
naturally ceased to operate. The in-
struments were then taken down to
500 feet from the summit, but, even at
this altitude, the formation of frost
interfered with their operation, espe-
cially in autumn. It is therefore im-
possible to prevent interruptions in
the registration of the velocity and
direction of the wind. In order to ob-
viate this inconvenience, M. Ham-
berg has the summit apparatus clean-
ed from time to time by a Laplander,
and after this the running proceeds
uninterruptedly till the succeeding
autumn.

The instruments must not only be
kept free from frost, but also from
moisture as far as possible.

In order to dry the air to an great
degree as possible, it became neces-
sary to place paper cylinders around
the clockwork movement, and around
the registering apparatus, an iron
plate casing containing cups filled
with chloride of calcium. It was
only to such precautions that the
running of the apparatus became uni-
form during the entire winter. The
apparatus installed at 3,500 feet alti-
tude has operated almost continuously
for two summers, and the second,
placed at 4,500, has operated equally
well. The winding up of the clock-
work and the changing of the paper
bands of the registering apparatus
are needed but once a year. The regis-
tration during the year requires the
use of 55 feet of paper. The weight
that actuates the clockwork move-
ment descends but 60 inches a year.
This movement was constructed by
M. G. W. Linderoth, a Swedish horol-
ogist.

A complete station comprises two
huts, one containing the paper cylin-
ders, the clockwork, and the register-
ing apparatus, and the other the rain
and snow registering apparatus. This
latter is suspended from spiral
springs in a large cask. When there
is a fall of rain or snow, the cask de-
scends according to the greater or less
quantity of material that it receives,
and thus registers.

Where Providence Guarded.
"I've come to the conclusion that
Providence looks after the absent
minded as well as the inebriated and
juvenile," said a young business man
who sometimes looks for his hat when
it's on his head.

"Yesterday afternoon I broke a but-
ton off my coat in the office, and sent
it out with my boy to a little tailor's
around the corner. A few minutes
later my best girl happened in. I did
not mind meeting her in my shirt
sleeves, and she, reminding me, I
must hurry up to keep a luncheon en-
gagement with her before she took
a train out of town, apparently didn't
notice my dishevelment."

"I hustled into my overcoat, put on
my hat and we started off for the
Bellevue-Stratford. Just before we
reached the merry-go-round door I dis-
covered that I was shy a coat. I fig-
ured out also that folks don't dine in
shirt sleeves in the B-S. So, as there
wasn't time to go back for the coat,
and as it was a little lark for us any-
how, we lunched in a hurry up place
in Chestnut street and kept our coats
on. The meal cost 85 cents, which I
paid from a bunch of small change in
my overcoat pocket."

"Here's where the fool luck comes
in. When I got back to my place, and
chancing to go to my wallet, which was
in my trousers pocket, it was
flat and empty. I had paid a bill of
\$19 and cleared myself out, then for-
got all about it."

"Suppose I hadn't broken the but-
ton, had worn the coat, and had gone
to the Bellevue-Stratford? What?"
Philadelphia Press.

The Mikado's Expenses.
The Emperor's yearly expense of
living is limited. For this purpose he
draws \$3,000,000 from the national
treasury. His personal wealth is not
to be spent on his own living, so that
\$3,000,000 is really his yearly salary
as manager of the country. He has
got to pay out of it some thousand
employees. The last year he is said
to be paid \$150 monthly. I have no
doubt that even a washing girl is paid
about \$70. Japan is a country where
a laboring man's wages are not more
than 50 cents daily. The chief clerk
of the palace is paid \$200 a month.

The Emperor's daily fare is Japan-
ese. He is perfectly satisfied, for
breakfast, as a common Japanese is,
with a bowl of bean soup and a few
similar dishes. But his dinner usually
appears in splendid style, in some
twenty courses, although he always
denounces it as a useless extrava-
gance. When any official feast is
held—the cherry blossom viewing
party at the Kioshikawa botanical
garden, or the chrysanthemum party
at the Akaaka palace, for instance—
he will not spare any expense in pre-
paring an elegant European banquet.

The Emperor is the manager on such
an occasion. She is a noted econo-
mist. She always gives a hint to her
court ladies and the wives of the mi-
nisters how to arrange their dresses
and how to save expense.—Success.

Chinese Out of China.
The number of Chinese outside of
China, is estimated as follows: Formo-
sa, 2,600,000; Siam, 2,500,000; Malay
Peninsula, 985,000; Sunda Archipel-
ago, 600,000; Hongkong, 274,543;
America, 272,829; Indo-China, 150,000;
Philippines, 80,000; Macao, 74,663;
Burma, 40,000; Australasia, 36,000;
Asia Minor, 25,000; Japan, 7,000;
Korea, 2,710—total, 7,547,650.

Not one girl in 10,000 has a dimple
in her chin.

WOMEN AND FASHION

Mothers in the Schoolroom.
"It always does me good to have
you make a visit to the school, Mrs.
Johnson," said the teacher of Mrs.
Johnson's two daughters. "That, I am
sorry to say, is not generally true of
mothers."

Undoubtedly the "schoolm'am" in
question expressed the opinion held by
most teachers in regard to most par-
ents. The mother or father who
comes to the school comes usually to
complain that Mary has too much
home study, or that John is not taught
good manners, or to demand—not to
request—that Gwendolen shall be ex-
cused from composition, or that Jane
shall leave school an hour early for her
music lesson. In these ways, and in a
score of others, the mother's wishes
run counter to the expert opinion of
the teacher, and increase needlessly
the difficulty of education.

So annoying is this friction that it
comes to take too large a place in the
teacher's mind. For one mother who
comes to the school and makes trouble
there are ten who do their best to
further the plans of the skilled edu-
cator. The households in which the
needs of the children are ignored for
the pleasure of their elders are not
nearly so many as those in which care-
ful consideration is given to the hab-
its and the occupations of the boys
and girls.

Perhaps the thoughtful and unself-
ish mother stays a little too much in
the background so far as the school is
concerned. It would be well for her
to express satisfaction with her chil-
dren's education otherwise than by sil-
ence and abstinence.

Upon the teacher's ears, so used to
the voice of peevish complaint and in-
reasonable request, there would often
fall with cheer the hopeful word,
"Mary is making such progress in her
studies."

SMART PHASES OF THE NEW REDINGOTE.



school that I thought I should like to
come to tell you about it."—Youth's
Companion.

Health and Beauty Hints.
Nothing contributes more toward a
good complexion than frequent baths
and brisk rubbings.

Potatoes, cereals and all starchy
foods should be thoroughly cooked so
that they may be easy to digest.
To relieve a gumboli a hourly rem-
edy is to take a thin strip of dried
fig, dip it in milk, toast it and then
apply hot to the swollen gum. Relief
is speedy.

To go up and down stairs correctly
is to cultivate good looks. You can
make of stair climbing a gymnastic
tonic or you can make it a hard, un-
pleasant task.

Skin eruptions show an impaired di-
gestion and an impure condition of
the blood. For the blood take the old-
fashioned remedy of sulphur and mo-
lasses. Avoid rich and greasy foods
and each morning before breakfast
take a glass of hot water, in which
you have squeezed the juice of an
orange or lemon.

Skirt Design.



Skirt of maroon serge with circular
to p and stitched box plaits joined
under a large button. Suitable for
broadsloth.

Caring for the Canary.
Vary the bill of fare for the canary.
Add lettuce, sweet apples, cross and
occasionally a bit of ripe pepper, seeds
included, to his menu. Like Polly, he
is fond of a cracker, and occasionally
a little bread boiled with his milk.

This should be reduced to a paste and
given him cold. If he becomes anth-
ematic, give him lime and rape seed,
with something from the above list,
every week or two. If he is rough
and sheds his feathers, look carefully
for the almost microscopic red para-
sites with which he often becomes cov-
ered, when he must either have a bath
of water and insect powder or one in

a weak lotion of white precipitate and
water. Afterward wash with warm
soap and water, wrap in flannel and
put near the fire to dry. When the
feet become sore—if the cage is al-
ready kept scrupulously clean—bathe
the feet ten minutes at a time two or
three times a day.



A charming waist, appropriate for
luncheons or musicales, is made from
pale blue messaline. Yoke and stock
are all-over, white lace, the design of
which is large oval medallions. The
blouse below yoke has four deep
tucks, front and back. Similar treat-
ment is also given the elbow sleeves,
which are finished with a unique ar-
rangement of lace. A blue chiffon rose
is fastened in front, where a joining
is made, and the crushed grille to a
dark shade of blue velvet, harmoniz-
ing with the material.

To Destroy Moths.
Make a mixture of gasoline and one-
fourth as much wood alcohol, in which

unto himself a wife, it was the estab-
lished custom to cast a shoe over the
land, the building, the animal or the
woman, thus asserting to the world
that he had acquired all rights of
ownership. The custom is mentioned
in several places in the Bible; for in-
stance, in Psalms ix., 8, where the
phrase, "Over Edom will I cast out
my shoe," is employed to mean: that
by this method will ownership be as-
serted. Few who do it probably know
why they cast a shoe after the newly
married, but in this ancient custom is
its origin found.—Answers.

Don't be Mothers.
Don't try to divert when obedience
is your right.
Don't allow your child to become a
source of annoyance in a public ve-
hicle.

Don't permit a feat to be implanted
in your child. Deal summatly with
those who would dare implant it.
Don't entertain all your friends with
a detailed account of your children's
marvelous sayings and doings.

Don't fret your children by perpet-
ually worrying about them. They must
have some common sense; teach them
to make use of it.

Don't treat your son and your
daughter at 20 as you would have
treated them at 12. Remember that
they are now a man and a woman—
Gabrielle E. Jackson.

FASHION NOTES.

Woolen stuffs is a novelty.
Smooth cloths are amariest.
Muffs display two kinds of fur com-
bined.

All the fur coats crave little cravats
of ermine.

Cape weaves will be smart for
dress wear.

Wear a plain silk blouse with your
plaid skirts.

There is a decided tendency toward
plain skirts.

A cloth made of rabbit's wool is new
in millinery.

Bright colors run riot in the silk
petticoat corner.

Mink is accounted a comforting sub-
stitute for sable.

Brown is undoubtedly the fashion-
able color of the winter.

The finest of embroidery supplants
lace on the new underwear.

Most of the taffeta frocks seem de-
termined to be copper-brown.

Even the pert little plume that
stands erect runs into several colors.

There are possibilities of a dainty
evening wrap in an old white lace
shawl.

One can have a dozen different kinds
of hand bags without possessing too
many.

It is generally accepted that a walk-
ing suit should have a plain coat
sleeve.

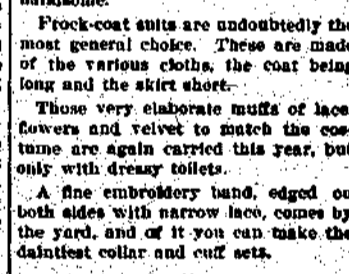
Silk waists of all-over work in
broderie Anglaise pattern are very
handsome.

Frock-coat suits are undoubtedly the
most general choice. These are made
of the various cloths, the coat being
long and the skirt short.

Those very elaborate muffs of lace,
flowers and velvet to match the cos-
tume are again carried this year, but
only with dainty toilets.

A fine embroidery band, edged on
both sides with narrow lace, comes by
the yard, and of it you can make the
daintiest collar and cuff sets.

White Felt Hat.



Here's a white felt hat, with Gains-
borough brim and crushed tan crown
of white silk, embroidered with violet
panoles. Two violet plumes.

Be Kind.

The deepest wound from which the heart
bathes.

Is from the unkind thing that you or I
have said.

Therefore, be kind, 'tis but bread on life's
stormy waters cast.

To be returned in that restless turmoil
vast.

Ere you have realized the greatness of
your little deed.

You, too, may have felt the need
Of some kind word from a sincere heart
given.

That will light thy being like contact
with heaven.

—Exchange.

Cleaning Art Shades.

Before being washed colored con-
temporaries and art muslin shades should
be soaked for 10 minutes in cold wa-
ter, to which add one cupful of salt to
each bucket, using just sufficient to
cover them; then wring tight and wash
in the usual manner. Treated in this
way they will retain their original
brightness till worn out. To insure
complete success the articles should
be soaked in like manner previous to
the first three washings.

Things Worth Remembering.

Do not forget that it isn't necessary
to be disagreeable in order to disagree
with the other man.

If we took man as a great pains to my
kind things as we do to think unkind
ones, life would be one long metapho-
rical May.—Success.

In this glorious land of the free the
politician seems to be a necessary evil.

MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

Historic Piles Almost Our Young
Country's Only Ruins.

The century-old missions of Califor-
nia, built by Franciscan monk and
Indian neophyte, might well be likened
to "the temples of silence," writes J.
Torrey Connor in the Four-Track
News. Upon the crumbling adobe
walls the wild mustard holds its yel-
low banners; in the roofless arcades,
where tread of priestly feet is heard no
more, sunshine and rain have wrought
their will; lizards crawl over the black-
ened shrine, and bats cling to the raft-
ers of the sanctuary, beating the air
with noiseless wings as the approach
of a footstep.

These historic piles, almost the only
ruins of which our young country can
boast, are accounted one of the sights
by all latter-day pilgrims to the Golden
State; but, as a rule, only